Chapter 6-

Shifting referents-are referents that are different for each speaker and each sentence. Pronouns have shifting referents.

Example-Are you taking anthropology with Mr. Stein? He is the teacher of the class.-Mr. Stein is the concrete referent for the word he in the sentence.

Link-http://www.abcteach.com/directory/fun\_activities/

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Semantic properties-The elements of meaning that make up the lexical entry of the word in the speaker’s mind.

Example- man-male, human, adult

Boy-male, human, child

Link-http://www.education.com/activity/article/play\_word\_bags\_third/

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Semantic domain-A set of words that share semantic properties.

Example-domain for tree-oak, maple, ash, birch.

Link-http://www.lessonplanet.com/search?keywords=semantic+mapping&media=lesson

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Distinctive feature analysis-The process of analyzing the semantic properties of a word.

Example-

Oak maple ash

Plant + + +

Has trunk + + +

Tall + + +

long lived + + +

has broad leaves + + +

Link-http://www.lessonplanet.com/search?keywords=semantic+mapping&media=lesson

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Markedness-As it relates to semantics, the concept that some words or morphemes are more common or usual than others.

Example-When thinking about a tree-what is the most common tree that you might be thinking about, Pine or palm? Well it can depend on where you are from in the world, as you are going to think about what is common to your area.

Link-http://www.linguistics.ucla.edu/people/hayes/PBP/IntroToPBP.pdf

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